

## Claims

[c1] 1. A liquid crystal panel, comprising:  
a display area having  $M \times N$  pixels for providing  $M \times N$  resolution, each of said pixels including  $K$  sub-pixels;  
a row driver having  $I \times N$  scan lines coupled to said display area; and  
a column driver having  $J \times M$  data lines coupled to said display area for cooperating with said row driver to complete driving  $M$  pixels on a same row in said display area after said row driver scans  $I$  times, wherein  $I \times J = K$ , and  $1 < I, J < K$ .

[c2] 2. The liquid crystal panel of claim 1, wherein said  $K$  is 3, said  $I$  is 2, and said  $J$  is 1.5.

[c3] 3. The liquid crystal panel of claim 1, wherein said column driver includes:  
an even column driver for driving an even portion of said  $J \times M$  data lines in said display area; and  
an odd column driver for driving an odd portion of said  $J \times M$  data lines in said display area.

[c4] 4. The liquid crystal panel of claim 1, wherein said row driver includes:

an even row driver for driving an even portion of said  $I \times N$  scan lines in said display area; and  
an odd row driver for driving an odd portion of said  $I \times N$  scan lines in said display area.

- [c5] 5. The liquid crystal panel of claim 1, wherein said  $M \times N$  pixels are arranged in one of a delta manner, a stripe line manner, and a mosaic line manner.
- [c6] 6. A liquid crystal display projector system, said liquid crystal display projector system comprising said liquid crystal panel of claim 1.
- [c7] 7. A method for driving a liquid crystal panel having a display area having  $M \times N$  pixels for providing  $M \times N$  resolution, each of said pixels including  $K$  sub-pixels, said method comprising:
  - scanning  $I \times N$  scan lines in said display area in sequence; and
  - providing  $J \times M$  sub-pixel data to  $J \times M$  data lines in said display area after scanning each of said  $I \times N$  scan lines to complete driving  $M$  pixels on a same row in said display area after scanning said scan lines for  $I$  times;
  - wherein  $I \times J = K$ , and  $1 < I, J < K$ .
- [c8] 8. The method of claim 7, wherein said  $K$  is 3, said  $I$  is 2, and said  $J$  is 1.5.

- [c9] 9. The method of claim 7, wherein said step of scanning said  $I \times N$  scan lines comprises scanning said  $I \times N$  scan lines in sequence from top to bottom.
- [c10] 10. The method of claim 7, wherein said step of scanning said  $I \times N$  scan lines comprises scanning said  $I \times N$  scan lines in sequence from bottom to top.
- [c11] 11. The method of claim 7, wherein said step of providing said  $J \times M$  sub-pixel data to said  $J \times M$  data lines comprises providing said  $J \times M$  sub-pixel data to said  $J \times M$  data lines from left to right.
- [c12] 12. The method of claim 7, wherein said step of providing said  $J \times M$  sub-pixel data to said  $J \times M$  data lines comprises providing said  $J \times M$  sub-pixel data to said  $J \times M$  data lines from right to left.
- [c13] 13. A timing sequence driving method for a timing sequence control circuit, said timing sequence driving method at least comprising said method for driving said liquid crystal panel of claim 7.